

## Recombinant Human DR6/TNFRSF21 Protein (Fc Tag)

**Catalog No.** PKSH031801

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

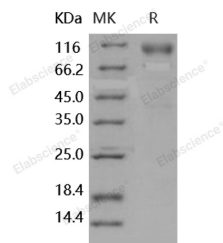
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 21;Death Receptor 6;CD358;TNFRSF21;DR6
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Met 1-Leu 350
<b>Accession</b>	NP_055267.1
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	60.3 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	95-100 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-hFc
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Immobilized recombinant human DR6-Fc at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human APP-Fc with a linear range of 0.03-0.25 µg/mL.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

#### For Research Use Only

TNFRSF21 (death receptor-6; DR6) is an orphan TNF receptor superfamily member and belongs to a subgroup of receptors called death receptors. This type I transmembrane receptor possesses four extracellular cysteine-rich motifs and a cytoplasmic death domain. DR6 is an extensively posttranslationally modified transmembrane protein and that N- and O-glycosylations of amino acids in its extracellular part. DR6 interacts with the adaptor protein TRADD and mediates signal transduction through its death domain; and expression of DR6 in mammalian cells induces activation of both NF-kappaB and JNK and cell apoptosis. DR6 knockout mice have enhanced CD4+ T cell proliferation and Th2 cytokine production; suggested that DR6 serves as an important regulatory molecule in T-helper cell activation; and is involved in inflammation and immune regulation. DR6 is expressed ubiquitously with high expression in lymphoid organs; heart; brain and pancreas. Some tumor cells overexpress DR6; typically in conjunction with elevated anti-apoptosis molecules. DR6 may also be involved in tumor cell survival and immune evasion; which is subject to future investigations.